The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL.

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C. D. HEDDAN, ... Editor.

R. D. THOMPSON, . . Business Manager.

TERMS OF THE DAILY:

LOCAL NOTICES.

Session.

Why Suffer With Pain?

The Celebrated Triumph

Royal Baking Powder

The Very Finest

Hirsch's Superior Cancer

The Triumph Cook Stove

Persons Suppressed.

Joseph Home Office.

The New Fashion

A New and Beautiful

A Youth's Commission House.

The Daily Commercial

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Three thousand one hundred and thirty-nine emigrants arrived at New York Saturday.

The bill appropriating five million dollars to complete the Hoosac tunnel, passed the Massachusetts Senate Saturday. It had previously passed the House.

At Hudson, New York, telegram says: The General Synod of the Reformed Church adopted a resolution to-day to memorialize the Legislature for authority to change the ecclesiastical title of the Church. A resolution was adopted following the formation of a stock company with a capital of $50,000, to print a paper to be issued in the interests of the denomination.

Romero arrived at Havana from Mexico, and visited Saratoga for New York. One report states that he is to be married, while another states he is destined to the Mexican States to organize a colonize to defend American interests of Western Sonora.

The steamship Europe has arrived at the usual time from Liverpool, bringing Mexican news to the 19th inst. The troops had rested in Guadalajara awaiting the troops commanded by Generals Trevino and others. Numerous skirmishes had taken place with Riveria's troops, who had pronounced against Juarez, and several prisoners were taken. The revenue of the Mexican Republic the coming year is estimated at eighteen millions. Numerous pronunciamentos are being made against Juarez. Generals Salazar had pronounced against Juarez at Puebla, proclaiming Porfirio Diaz as President. He was joined and his adherents put to flight. The Mexican Congress is to be convened, and will consist of four divisions of 1,000 men each, one of the city, the Minister of Finance complained that previous to 1867 the Government had received $6,000,000 of the $10,000,000 of bonds. The Prussian expeditionary corps, under Manteuffel, had arrived at Vera Cruz. It is stated that Dunlap, an army officer of Texas, with seven hundred men, went to the assistance of Juarez at the time of the attack. The attack resulted in the defeat of the troops and seizing of Dunlap's men, only one man was reported killed. Indians were in the pursuit of the fleeing soldiers, and at their mercy. Matters were in the commotion of the second division of the Mexican army, in place of Porfirio Diaz, removed.

General Forsman announces the result of the municipal elections throughout Louisiana. The New Orleans officials are to be installed on Wednesday; this is the present incumbents often regarded. The newly elected officers of Jefferson municipalities in the State will take possession on the seventh day after the receipt of the order. All officers are required to take the oath of duty, 1862, and in case of inability to take conditional declaration, the present incumbents will hold over until their successors are qualified.

Crop reports from Arkansas and North Mississippi are very encouraging. The yield of wheat is not large out of superior quality.

A number of persons in Wells county, Indiana, have been poisoned by eating mulberries which became half deposited their eggs there recently.

The employees of the Nashville and Northwestern Railroad struck on Friday because they had not been paid for eight months, and protested trains from running. No additional has been made, and no trains departed on Saturday.

A State Sunday School Convention is now in session in San Francisco.

The citizens of Nevada and California have organized a company to build a railroad from a point on the Central Pacific Railroad, on Humboldt river, Eastern Nevada, to the head of navigation of Colorado river, connecting with the line of the Southern Pacific. Capital stock, one million and a half. The length of the road is about two hundred and fifty miles.

The passenger arrivals from New York, by steamer, last month, in San Francisco, were one thousand, the largest number ever known in the same time. The Labor Exchange has furnished employment to all new comers seeking it free of charge. Two thousand families were filled, almost single handed in the country.

The two iron-clads Oneida and Catawba have just come off the dry dock at New Orleans, where they thoroughly repaired and overhauled. The machinery of both is dismantled.

The base ball game at Cincinnati Saturday afternoon, between the Atlantics, of Philadelphia, and the Cincinnati Club, resulted in a hard earned victory for the Athletics. The score stood 35 to 26. The Philadelphians were "whitewashed" by the Cincinnati boys in the first game. The game was witnessed by over five thousand persons. The Athletics play to-day in Louisville.

A dispatch from Silver City, Idaho, of the 25, says that soldiers and scouts, headed by Bodie, General Conby's chief scout, attacked and killed thirty-five Indians near Cuyler Fork. This band of savages had committed many depredations within the past two years. Not one escaped.

A cavern or grotto said to rival Mammoth Cave in Kentucky, has been discovered about twenty miles north of Ottawa, Canada.

Gooding has completed his thousand miles in a thousand hours feat, in New York, and intends to challenge Weston.

Thurlow Weed is dangerously sick at Saratoga.

The Union Base Ball Club of New York, Saturday, beat the Tun Club at New Haven, the score standing eleven to fourteen.

Coburn and McCombs have ordered the stakes to be large, and to be put up until they are reclaimed, or that they can have the battle agreed upon at some future time.

The sentence of Calliott, Enright and Nixon, who defrauded the Government in New York, are very heavy, and cause much sympathy for them generally. The former has just ten his wife by death, and had to be torn from his little children to be taken to the Albany Penitentiary, where he is to remain two years and pay a fine of one thousand dollars.

A man named J. B. Rose was attacked by a party of three men on Friday night, near Louisville, and robbed of $2,000. No clue to the perpetrators has been found.

The fine of Superintendent Conard by the late Investment Commissioner, has caused a protest action, stating that the District Commissioner has failed to meet the requirements of the law relative to the collection of civil officers elected, and that by reason of his non-compliance with other requirements of the new Constitution, the construction of the State is accordance with the laws of Congress will be prevented.

T. B. Bachelder, who signs the proclamation as chairman of the Registration Board, notifies all persons elected under the Constitution that they will be required to qualify and enter upon the duties of their offices on the first Monday in July next, and that the oath prescribed by the new constitution has been changed in some respects from the oath of office required to be taken by persons elected to State offices before the 18th, and that the oath prescribed by the new constitution is the only oath of office required to be taken by persons elected to State offices after the 18th, and that no other oath will have to be taken by the persons elected to State offices after the 18th, and that no other oath will have to be taken by the persons elected to State offices after the 18th, and that no other oath will have to be taken by the

The Daily Commercial

MONDAY, JUNE 8, 1868.

THE COMMERCIAL is the largest daily paper in the State, and goes into one fourth more reading than any other paper in Pittsburgh. It is the only Pittsburgh paper that uses the telegraph liberally, gives full market reports, and all the news of the day.

In point of the intimate placed on the market reports of the COMMERCIAL, *we will state that they are regularly copied by the New York Mercantile Shipping List, Iron Age, and other of the leading journals of that and other cities, and that the leading financial papers and newspapers refer to them as authority. There is seldom any material change in Iron Battery, Oil Refining, or leading manufactory of any kind that is not a subscriber to the* COMMERCIAL, *principally because its reports are the only full and reliable given of the Pittsburgh markets.*

National Union Republican Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT,

ULYSSES S. GRANT.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

SCHUYLER COLFAX.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL OF PENNA.

JOHN F. HARTRANFT.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL OF PENNA.

JACOB M. CAMPBELL.

CONGRESS—XXIII DISTRICT.

JAMES G. NEGLEY.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

AT LARGE.

G. Mantons Craig, of Philadelphia.
Thos. M. Marshall, of Pittsburgh.

District.	District.
1. W. H. Barnes,	13. Samuel Shaw,
2. W. J. Pollock,	14. B. F. Wagoneller,
3. Richard Whitely,	15. Chas. H. Wilson,
4. G. W. Hill,	16. George W. Fidler,
5. Watson P. Wolfe,	17. John Stewart,
6. J. B. Bringhurst,	18. A. G. Olmsted,
7. Frank C. Brunot,	19. James Sill,
8. Isaac Eckert,	20. H. C. Johnson,
9. Morris Hooper,	21. J. K. Ewing,
10. David W. Rand,	22. Wm. Fow,
11. Wm. Darlington,	23. W. W. Crawford,
12. W. W. Ketchum,	24. J. B. Eaton.

COUNTY TICKET.

SENATOR—JAMES L. GRAHAM.

ASSEMBLY—GEORGE WILSON, MILES S. HUMPHREYS, VINCENT WELLER, JAMES TAYLOR, SAMUEL KERR, GEORGE F. MORGAN.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY—ALFRED L. PEIR SON.

ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY—J. B. FLACK.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER—HENRY LAMBERT.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER — JONATHAN NEELEY.

COUNTY SURVEYOR—E. L. MCCULLY.

DIRECTOR OF POOR—J. G. MERRIY.

An effort is to be made to frame and have reported a short tariff bill in lieu of the one reported by the Committee of Ways and Means and which was postponed. Our Washington special says the subject has been referred to a sub-committee who are engaged in preparing a bill that will embrace some of the leading articles most exposed to foreign competition.

THE *Post* admits that the Democrats are trying to fix up a mongrel ticket with the Labor Reform party, and pretends that if their plans do not miscarry they will succeed in electing Kerrey to Congress. The *Post* does not believe any such stuff, and throws out the intimation for the purpose of encouraging the Workingmen to consummate an arrangement whereby they act, to become the mere tools of the Democratic leaders.

POLITICS do bring about strange fellowships. For instance: The Empire Club, New York, of which Isaiah Rynders is President, and which probably embraces more desperate characters than ever before were gathered under one leadership, has declared for CHASE for President; and Mr. JOHN MORRISSEY, prize fighter, gambler and Congressman, thinks New York can be given to Mr. CHASE. On the other hand, Mr. CHASE considers himself strong with the religious element, and is ready to speak before the next Sabbath School gathering.

THE New York *Post* states that the proposed arrangement between the Pennsylvania Central and Ross Wayne Companies has been declined by the latter, and that another proposition to lease the road to the Pennsylvania Central for fifty years at the rate of eight per cent. per annum on the stock, has also been declined. We should be glad to know that the *Post* in making these statements was entirely correct. The Philadelphia *Ledger* adds the following:

> Governor Geary, if he remains true, is now in a position to control the action of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and to prevent the consummation of any scheme which may be entered into by the Directors of that corporation with New York. What interest Governor Geary has in the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company we do not know, but we presume it is a considerable investment of capital.

GOVERNOR BAKER, of Indiana, is preparing himself "a brick" in regard to enforcing the law concerning Coercion and Military Coercion. The friends of "the manly art of self-defence" importune the Governor to let the two men off, and the strongest argument used is that the representation of the prize ring have suffered enough. "Not one day before they have served their term," says the Governor, and so McCOOMB and COERCION must be content to faithfully gaffle the forty days. This is the introduction of a new order of things, and if prize fighting is to be put down, every offender against the law must be taught by forty days' imprisonment that society is determined to put an end to the brutal exhibitions.

THE New York Republican Convention has been called for the 8th of July, earlier by two months than usual. The party is preparing to do its best in that State. Entering the canvass with the chances against it, success will be won if effort will do it. No one doubts that with an honest vote the Democrats would be beaten from the start. The strength of the opposition is chiefly in the cellars of New York and Brooklyn —the rural districts being strongly Republican. Our friends hope that in spite of the organized frauds and fanatical ignorance on which the Democrats rely for success, to carry the State. To this end they mean to have an organization as perfect as possible. Let the Republicans of Pennsylvania emulate their example. Here, too, the Democrats rely on frauds—as we saw last fall—to carry the State. Senator WADE's committee are vigorous and desperate, and should be watched at all points, while we omit nothing to secure an organization which will give to every vote to which GRANT and COLFAX are entitled. We can do much to diminish if we cannot absolutely break up the frauds of their opponents.

THAT BLOTCH.

Approaching swiftly, but with certain aim, is the destruction of the peculiar system in Mormondom. The "patriarchal institution," as it sacrilegiously called, is not fitted for the present age. It is an insult to common sense, a violation of an understanding on the part of the Anglo-Saxon people, and a stain on our nation. Every rail that is laid on the Pacific road is a warning of the doom that is approaching, and for which the faithful must prepare. We do not suppose or suggest that force be used to eradicate the system; but believe that the influx of strangers and adventurers will be so great as to destroy the institution by mere force of example.

The leaders of Mormonism, however, appear to recognize the fact we have stated, and prepare themselves against contingencies by extensive missionary work in Europe. Apart from Polygamy, we see no reason for severe condemnation. Our laws, our customs, our institutions, give extensive scope for liberty of thought and action; and we would be last in an attack on that true spirit of liberty circumscribed by chastity and the well being of future races. The lecturers, those great ministers of civilization, will drag tens of thousands of people to Salt Lake Valley in the course of a few years, who will become exponents of a purer and higher state of moral life than that in existence amongst the "Saints."

For the concerts, pity. The missionaries in Europe (after with a zeal worthy a better cause. They go amongst low typed hellishness, assert that those whose experience of supernal manifestations are of the same kind as those whom CROMWELL was compelled to disperse by force; who said that the millennium had come and there was a special, a peculiar people, set apart to reign the earth, and that they were of the number. These embrace Mormonism with greater purity of motives than others of whom we shall write. In the mountainous regions of Wales, in the manufacturing districts of England, and amongst the ignorant agricultural laborers, these missionaries ply their calling. They prey on the religious susceptibilities of the Swiss, Swedes, and Norwegians. At first the peculiar institution is kept in the background. The spot that the Lord is said to have given the saints to possess, is described as a "land flowing with milk and honey," and the followers, the poor and weary are invited. What wonder that these missionaries are successful?

A class of pretended converts are met with some little substance, disappointed in their marriage relations, who see at a glance the scope afforded for the exercise of unholy passions, and these are generally crafty enough to keep the leading idea in their own minds secret, until a good opportunity is afforded for being more explicit. Sometimes the "women folks" in the power circles rebel against the gentle insinuation of the new doctrine; but they are told that they lack faith; and as they have, by the time polygamy is hinted at, so far gone in the estimation of their neighbors as to have lost *reputation*, for the vulgar world, in the parts alluded to, judge simply, shrewdly, and sometimes wisely, they accept the *dernier resort* and become advocates in return. Then follows the journey to Salt Lake and their addition to the number of the misguided.

There seems but one sure and certain way to disclose the ignorant, soften the manners of the uncouth and spread general knowledge; contact, constant communication. The thundering of the nations will shortly inside the region of Salt Lake Valley, and by contact with the outer world, by the circulation of newspapers and a virtuous class of officers who will support the law and enforce it, that peculiar institution which is a disgrace to our boasted civilization, will fade and fall, and its memory in time be one of the wonders of bygone ills.

ABDICATION OF QUEEN VICTORIA!

Throw up a straw and the quarter from which the wind is blowing will be indicated. This almost proverb holds good in national affairs, gives a clue to Royal Houses, and affords a slight insight into dynasties. We have heard so much of the popularity of Queen VICTORIA with her subjects; of her devotion as a wife and mother, and of the long days of mourning after ALBERT was, almost suddenly, snatched from her by death; that we began to think, while VICTORIA Reel, England was safe from any troublesome change that would endanger the throne or the Royal Family. We know, by history, that England tolerated stupid, tyrannical GEORGE III., when his reason, which was never bright, was clouded with insanity of the harmless and violent character; and that she permitted the monstrosities of GEORGE IV., the profligate son of an insane King, of whom the brilliant and talented THACKERAY said, as the judgment of history, "turn his face to the wall."

Now, generally speaking, there is a great deal of talk amongst those English people before anything is done; generally questions in Parliament represent a good deal of sentiment outside the House. We may, therefore, preface the scene to which we call attention, by saying that the Queen has isolated herself too much to please the people. The tradesmen of London and Windsor, who in the past grew rich on court patronage and its concomitants, were very angry when they found Queen VICTORIA liked Balmoral better than London or Windsor. The *Times*, long ago, gently hinted, that if Her Majesty wished to retain her hold on the affections of the people she must cast off her sorrow and again do courtly duty. The admonition increased here repeat. Then scandal, with its poisonous fangs, touched the reputation of the Queen, and the ugly came in a book, sacred to the memory of Prince ALBERT.

Mr. ROEBUCK, in the House of Commons, on the 23d of May, became the exponent of outside talk. He said: "I beg to give notice that on Monday next I shall ask the First Lord of the Treasury whether it be true that Her Majesty the Queen was compelled, through delicate health, to retire from England during the remainder of this season; and, if so, whether it is the intention of Her Majesty's Government out of consideration of Her Majesty's health, comfort, and tranquility, and in the interest of the Royal Family and Her Majesty's subjects throughout the Empire, and especially of this metropolis, to advise Her Majesty to alleviate." There were loud cries of "order" and "chair" from all parts of the house, and the Speaker rebuked the member, at which the house cheered, telling him that "no doubt any question may be addressed by any member of the House to the confidential advisers of the Crown as to any matter relating to the discharge of public duties by the Sovereign; but those questions must be addressed in respectful and parliamentary terms. The question of the member did not appear to him to be couched in such terms."

Of course Mr. ROEBUCK had to apologize; but who can doubt of the correct expository of the views of a large circle of people in the speech that Mr. ROEBUCK made? The fault was in the manner, not in the matter. It is a delicate question to approach. The Queen must be let down as quietly as possible. The word "abdicate" reminded the House of Commons and the people generally too much of the document signed by NAPOLEON *le grand*, that Mr. ROEBUCK noted whether it was the intention of Her Majesty's advisers, seeing the delicate state of her health, to recommend her to retire from active participation in state affairs, the hon edge would have been taken from that which has large expression, in outer circles, and to which Mr. ROEBUCK, by his humble-ing, gave smooth expression. The question created unanswered. Those who should have replied evaded responsibility through the cries of "chair" and "order."

It is enough. The subject once introduced, even amid cries of "order" and "chair," will not be permitted to die. The conflicting state of parties: the advance of one and yielding of another: the extravagances and eccentricities of the Prince of Wales and his avowed adhesion to one party, all are pregnant with signs of change; and what the follies of GEORGE IV might not effect, the craft of DISRAELI in seeking to revive court influence may accomplish. Queen VICTORIA, whom history will make a good wife and mother, is not remarkable for the strength of her intellect; and by some means, DISRAELI has made himself a favorite at court and sought to revive courtly influences. The examples that DISRAELI strives to imitate are those of ELIZABETH, who, according to Professor GOLDWIN SMITH, clambered into power by a court intrigue, of which the instrument was the Queen's waiting woman, and that of PITT, who, at the worst moment of his life, was made Minister by an unconstitutional exercise of the power of the crown. The Professor says the name of the Queen has been used by DISRAELI in a manner in which chivalry would shrink from using the name of any woman.

Cry "order" and "chair" as they please; praise of loyalty, constitutionalism and devotion to the throne as they may, the spirit of "free institutions" has touched the people of England. There is nothing in the nation that saves the throne but the popularity of the Queen with the common people; and when, in the House of Commons, a member incorporates the word abdicate in a proposed question, it can only represent a great mass of public sentiment outside.

The County Executive Committee.

The chairmen of the three conventions, Messrs. Thomas Ewing, (county), Jacob F. Slagle, (23d Congressional District), and Theodore H. Nevin, (24th Congressional District), together with the respective committees appointed by each, Messrs. T. J. Craig, H. Lee and Hugh McBeath, of the first named; Messrs. Wm. R. Negley, George R. Anderson and John R. Stewart, of the second; and Messrs. H. S. Fleming, Thomas M. Bayne and J. P. Jennings, of the last named body, met at the office of Thomas Ewing, Esq., for the purpose of appointing a Union Republican Executive Committee, to conduct the campaign in Allegheny county.

The members of the several committees presented a large number of names, but no appointments were made, it being deemed advisable to have some member consult with each individual nominated, and ascertain whether he is willing to accept the appointment and discharge whatever duties may be assigned him. In order to give the members time to attend to this matter, the Committees adjourned to meet again on Tuesday (to-morrow) afternoon, at the same place.

The organization of the committee was discussed at some length, and it was informally agreed that Hon. Russell Errett should be named as Chairman; Joseph Dilworth, Esq., as Treasurer, and Col. John H. Stewart as Secretary. The Committee will consist of between fifty and sixty members.

We are pleased to note that the gentleman to whom has been assigned the duty of constituting an executive committee, are proceeding with much care and deliberation. They realize the importance of the task assigned them, and we have every assurance that they will give us a committee competent to arrange and execute such plans as may be necessary to secure the entire vote of the party in October and November next. We commend their course in endeavoring to ascertain whether gentlemen named will accept, before assigning them to positions on the committee. This looks like business, and augurs that we are soon to have a thorough and systematic organization in Allegheny county.

From the Lakes to the Capitol.

Early last week Mr. GEIS, of Pennsylvania, introduced a bill providing for the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from Washington to Cleveland, Ohio, the corporators to be known as the Atlantic and Northern Lakes Railroad and Telegraph Company. It is authorized to construct a railroad, with one or more tracks, from Washington to Cleveland, and also to extend said road from Cleveland to any point within the jurisdiction of the United States on the great lakes, or to any point on the Potomac river and Chesapeake bay. The fourth section provides that the road shall be a post route and military road, subject to the use of the United States for all postal, military and other Government service, and to such regulations as Congress may impose, restricting charges for such transportation.

SENATOR TAUSSIG has written a letter to the Hon. G. Kramer, of Illinois, justifying his vote on the articles of impeachment, in the course of which he says:

> I was just as well aware before voting as now that I should subject myself to the censure and displeasure of the Republicans should I vote against the articles of impeachment. In this respect I was placed in the same position as Mr. Fessenden, who voted for the articles of impeachment. In the presentation of the case to the Senate and judgment, the other is a fact, Mr. Fessenden was elected Senator for six years after he permitted himself to suffer in order to save the country from the disgrace of a conviction on articles which he considered unfounded in fact and law. Mr. Fessenden was a member of the House of Representatives, and was one of the managers on the impeachment of President Tyler, and at the time of the impeachment of President Johnson was chairman of the Committee on Finance. That Mr. Fessenden was fully aware of the consequences of his vote is manifest from the following letter, which he addressed to his friends in Maine, after he had determined to vote for acquittal:
>
> WASHINGTON, May 12, 1868.
>
> GENTLEMEN: I have received many letters from Maine, a majority of them from Republicans, urging me to vote for conviction. I have delayed answering them, because I could not say what I should do. I have now made up my mind, and I write to say that I shall vote for acquittal. I do not expect you to approve my course, but I hope you will do me the justice to believe that I am conscientiously discharging my duty. I am sure that I shall not be influenced by any fear of consequences to myself. I have been in public life for many years, and have had my full share of its honors. I have no political ambition to gratify, and I am willing to retire to private life. I am sure that I shall not be influenced by any fear of consequences to myself. I have been in public life for many years, and have had my full share of its honors. I have no political ambition to gratify, and I am willing to retire to private life.
>
> WM. P. FESSENDEN.

PHILADELPHIA went to New York for an engine for her water works, and New York was unmannerly enough to twit her of it; whereupon Philadelphia declares she is insulted, and demands that the City Council overhaul the matter and take away the contract. Now that Philadelphia has her hand in, perhaps she will say what she thinks of the Allentown and West Philadelphia cut-offs, whereby New York obtains the lion's share of the trade and travel over the Central road, of whose stocks Philadelphia holds four million and New York nothing.

On the occasion of laying the foundation of St. Thomas's Hospital by Her Majesty in London, not less than 5,000 policeman, half of them in plain clothes, were in attendance. This precaution was taken in consequence of a letter received by the authorities, that an attempt would be made on the life of the Queen, possibly by the Fenians. When Her Majesty went down to Balmoral in same manner were precautions taken, produce by same cause, and extra precautions were taken throughout the whole journey.

The army worm has made its appearance in various places in the South, and much apprehension is felt for the cotton crop. The appearance of the worm so early is said to be unprecedented. It was known in the South before the war, but as it rarely appeared before the last days of September, or in October, the presence was thought to be a wonderful relief than horrific to the crop, in that the stripping off of the leaves was supposed to hasten the maturity of the upper or later bolls.

It must be true that the bolls are not all dead yet. Our foreign advices assure us that the present hollies of the Confederates keep cling to the desperate hope that they will yet retrieve their misery back, notwithstanding the long delay and sore discouragements which they have encountered. There are some who maintain that the Government of the United States can never get pay off the bonds.

If gloss or sincere pleasure be to able to state that the New York *Herald* evinces a disposition to turn against Grant in favor of Chase. With the exception of Vermont, the *Herald* has never supported a candidate to the end, and he failed. Its predictions are never fulfilled, and it has the rare faculty of engaging on the losing side. Its influence on great questions is just nothing at all.

The New York Academy of Music, which was dedicated to Grand Opera and Musical art in general, has given way to negro minstrelsy, whereof the *Herald* remarks that "it is a sad commentary on the taste and enterprise of those who claim for themselves the first place in the musical world." One hundred and fifty performers are promised, and more if necessary.

PAYE & London letter: The nomination of Grant and Colfax at Chicago was announced here this morning. General Grant has long been looked upon in England as the next President of the United States; but of Colfax the English people know nothing whatever, and the English newspapers know next to nothing.

TAXES in article A, Protection to Home Industry, &c., *allowed* should be *allowed*, in thirty-seventh line; *home* should be *hope*—just before quotation, "*chiefly* occupation's gone;" *ingeniously* should be *ingenuously*, in second line referring to the *Atlantic Monthly*.

Crop Prospect.

The Chicago *Journal* has good reports concerning the crop prospect, derived from a practical, observing gentleman who has been driven through the center of Illinois to Cairo, and as far South as Gainesville, Alabama, and who returned to this city a day or two ago. The wheat harvest is in full blast in Alabama and Mississippi, and commenced a week ago. He reports extensive crops of small grain through all that section, and corn looking splendidly; in one six feet high, strong, vigorous, and already in tassel. The planters feel highly encouraged at the good prospects before them.

In Southern Illinois the corn is just fairly up, and in many places the planting is not finished yet, but, then, the appearance of the extensive fields of heavy waving wheat seems to make amends for the poor show for corn. The wheat stands thick on the ground, as far North as Springfield, and on every hand presents a magnificent appearance.

Since the close of the rebellion, our Government has collected about one hundred and forty thousand dollars from the property belonging to the rebel government in Europe, while the amount paid for costs and counsel fees has been about ninety thousand dollars. In view of this fact, Mr. WASHBURN, of Wisconsin, proposes to make amends for the employment of special agents and attorneys for the prosecution of our claims against rebel property, and to have them come to our counsels in Sheffield, London and Havre, with power to settle them.

A SALT LAKE CITY letter says that the Mormons are making extraordinary efforts to destroy the grasshoppers. Gates and sacks are put into the creeks, the grasshoppers being driven into the streams and caught in the sacks, and destroyed. In some of the creeks, a few feet wide, twenty bushels daily are thus caught and killed. Many are pounded with shovels, or turned with straw and on the ground. Sometimes a brush harrow, affixed to two wheels, is drawn over the ground. This, however, is of little use where the grass is soft.

THE Ohio lawyer to plain countrywoman, a witness. "You assert that your son has worked on a farm ever since he was born?" "I do." "What did he do the first year?" "He nuzzled," replied the lady. Ohio lawyer whistled and let her go.

SOME LITERATURE.

We pick up a batch of papers of all kinds and earnestly scan the mental potations prepared for those who purchase papers. And as we take them one by one, we notice that every paper has its peculiar patrons, every one is an institution in itself, and we are impudent enough to ask ourselves by what right we go to work to do what we propose; and what that work is will be discovered by reading the article.

HARPER'S WEEKLY.

The artistic portions of this Illustrated paper are Parade of the Brooklyn Sunday School Children, The Cloisters, General John M. Schofield, General John E. Hawley formally tendering the Republican Nomination to Gen Grant and Mr. Colfax; Some small wood cuts illustrating novels: The Chinese Embassy; Proposed Suspension Bridge over the Hudson River; A capital likeness of the late Lord Brougham; View of Magdala; Cuts illustrative of tenet Roofing and A Slight Difference. Our remarks will hardly come under the range of criticism, but in our minds *Harper's Weekly* would be much improved if they left the more ridiculous wood cuts out. We allude to what may be termed the coarsely funny. Harper's is a family paper, to which we look for illustrative information, like that conveyed in a View of Magdala and the likeness of Lord Brougham; and they can well afford to leave other less influential pictorials to the illustration of the coarsely ridiculous.

FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER.

The Chinese ambassadors are almost Leslie's artistical stock in trade this week. We are shown them in company of Mr. Burlingame, shown them getting into a carriage; given a pictorial view of them at dinner handling their chopsticks, and also as they appeared reviewing the Seventh regiment. We get a view of the Donahoe Building, Franklin street, Boston, and two smooth cuts of scenes connected with the prize fight that should have come off and didn't; and a cut representing singular effects of shadows on the nerves of the champions of Massachusetts who have just received threatening letters from the K. K. K. We only notice this class of weeklies for the pictures, because that is the chief incentive for their sale, and we must condemn the pictorial attempts to popularize fighting in a family journal. Frank Leslie could also afford to stick to the legitimate illustrations for a family journal without touching prize fights or comic scenes. In this respect the *Illustrated London News*, a pictorial weekly of high standing, sets a good example.

EVERY SATURDAY

Is commencing to appear like an old friend. It is selected from foreign current literature, and it is not hard to say that *Once a Week* in the Old World, suggested its title and helps its success. The last published sketch of Lord Brougham, that appears in this week's number, will amply repay perusal.

THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

This publication, the result of the war, has reached its fifth year of existence, and is the gazette of the regular and volunteer forces. The information is chiefly that concerning army and navy affairs.

THE ROUND TABLE

Is a favorite. A severe article criticises magazine poetry, but compliments the improved tone of that supplied last month. John Esten Cook supplies a pretty poem of an independent cast, "My Aunt," one verse of which we give:

> Come, friend! my door is open wide,
> Here is my hand and heart, my pride
> That only at this fairy bell
> Will open wide, and welcome you.
> Come, friend! my door is open wide.

NEW YORK LEDGER.

Is associated with the names of Robert Bonner and Fanny Fern, 240 business, with a smack of orthodox and heredox mostly now and then by Henry Ward Beecher, and almost always a tale of the *Incredible* by Sylvanus Cobb, who sometimes spins yarns out of the least lot of material that ever supported a story. A perfect diarrhea of words, with just enough of a plot to hold the cataracts of bulk, ifs, whys wherefores, moreovers and nevertheleases together. Mr. Greeley supplies chapters of his busy life, which is growing rather attenuated. Then the tricks of the trade, in those notices to correspondents, must not be exposed; but who would write letters of inquiry, we should like to know, only to be answered sarcastically or pungently? We will make a few, just to show how easy that business is:

Sally, Pittsburgh—If the young man will not esteem you, in open day, you may know his intention.

Joe—Her conduct is worthy of severe reprehension. Forget her; there are as good fish in the sea as ever were caught.

Nancy Scott—Time to comes ask him what his intentions are.

Bacon—A pig of six weeks old has been known to weigh 80 lbs.

Cape Cod to world's wearing gr.
And the lady would not let us.

Louisiana—You gave the young lady just cause for offence.

T. C. K. was a fat young goose, recommended to him himself thinking of Cæsar and "Fat Jack."

Fatback has been a wooing against the young lady's parents' consent.

A Canada Reader.—Go where you like.

A Wife: Why the deuce did you get married if you could not endure a joke?

CHARITY WIFE: Why did you get married?

OLIVIA: Take three pitchers of small and cream.

V. R. Z. Our aristocracy is a shoddy one, made out of the fag ends of circumstance.

MEPHISTOPHELES: You recall, "you could be happy with either, with t'other dear charmer away."

BOTTOMLESS: Because his wife left him. Ha! Ha! Ha!

The Daily Commercial

GRAIN.

[illegible]

A STRANGE STORY.

Discovery of a Corpse in the Fallsodden.

The Memphis Avalanche has a correspondent who writes to that journal in this:

I am the discoverer of an immense corpse in the Fallsodden of the Hudson, fully one mile in length, and at least half a mile wide, with a caulked roof, higher than that of Trinity Church, supported by immovable pillars which must have been erected by the hand of man many centuries since, and furnished with innumerable side recesses, ante-chambers, and long winding passages of the most wonderful construction.

Ruins of what have evidently been elaborately-decorated temples of peace are abundant, together with the mouldering bones of beings of different sizes, but all evidently up to a race of giants that formerly inhabited the earth. The floors of this same ruins seem to be smooth and hard as granite, though covered deep with the debris of centuries. Here and there a lower deep is discernible through the all-pervading gloom, with apparently steps leading thereto. From these mysterious recesses the sound of running waters fall upon the ear, and other reverberations of a strange, unearthly character. The corpse, it is manifest, is not like the Kentucky cave, a freak of nature, but an already ancient edifice, the work of men in some early period of the world's history. Cabalistic signs over the faces of some of the pillars, while figures bearing a close resemblance to emblems, Masonic heads, and ornaments, as if of Egyptian design, adorn various portions of the walls and roof. It is certainly passing strange that the existence of the remarkable subterranean palace has in no way disturbed the vessels should have so long remained a profound mystery, lying as it does close to the most populous city in America. Its gloomy roof, even now, constitutes the principal part of the bottom of the Hudson River, and the mighty ships of commerce of all nations, as well as the fantastic craft of innumerable pleasure parties on summer afternoons. By mode of discovery is myself was as follows: Wandering along the shore one afternoon last summer, for recreation and study, I sat down to rest myself under the shadow of a tree. Immediately after I was startled, and in a manner dazed just then, and the endeavor to explain them brought me to a small crevice in the hill, partially concealed by a clump of shrubbery. Into this crevice the stream darted, and coming up the shrubbery in order to dislodge them, judge of my surprise on discovering an opening spacious enough to admit of the entrance of a man's body. A feeling of fear at first crept over me, and I hesitated whether to enter or not. The impulse was to help me examine the place; but not a soul at the time was within calling distance; and so, after recovering my self-possession a little, I determined to go in alone. Wandering along for some few minutes, I came to the possible presence of some huge mammoths that might become of my hand. Gradually mustering courage, in I went, and to my surprise discovered that the further I went the wider grew the spectacle. My courage, however, had been sorely tested, and after making such observations as the darkness and other circumstances would permit, I groped back to the light of day, and carefully closed up the entrance to the place, mentally resolving to return next day with more extensive explorations. My first impulse was to communicate the secret to some friend in whom I could confide; but the reflection that the new might contain hidden treasure, which I alone should have to be divided, persuaded me that it would be best to keep the matter to myself. The next day was stormy, and I did not go, but, providing myself with a dark lantern, on the following morning I entered my research, with what results, exciting my wonder at amazement, you can easily imagine. From that day to this my explorations have been of an almost daily character, and I am humbled by ill health. Every succeeding visit reveals something new, and the marvels of the place are quite thrown into the shade by the yet more startling discoveries which await the eye and ear to-morrow. A remarkable circumstance which I have forgotten to note is, that the atmosphere in the body of the cavern is perfectly pure, though I have not been able to discover any outlet or inlet for ventilation, apart from the entire through which I obtained ingress. My theory is, that the rushing waters of the river somehow furnish the means of purifying the atmosphere. There are some pools of salt water imbedded in the floor of the cavern, but no fish, animals, even. For that matter, indeed, no signs of animal life are visible. In all the dark, deserted chambers a death-like silence reigns, broken only by the wail of the before-mentioned unseen waters in the recesses below.

THE HAUNTED HOUSE.

A Story of Life in Ludlow.

On the side sandy plain which stretches in every monotony between the crowded manufacturing villages of Chlorine river and the quiet village of country and south Hadley, stands a lonely house, ten rods from a lonely road. It is of two stories and an L, though the single room in this and is the only room that is inhabitable. The two story part, now a ruin, has never been more than a mere shell. A quarter of a century ago Shifnal Jones put it up, planted a little orchard around it, and brought to it a black-eyed, high-tempered wife. But he was at that time an indigent drunkard, and soon every appearance of comfort and domestic happiness left the place. And one dismal November night the wretched wife summoned her neighbors from their beds to where the poor set her head at the foot of the cellar stairs. No comment was made, none deemed that he was killed by a fall in a drunken fit in attempting another visit to his cider barrel.

The widow rented the place to a tenant who neither kept it well, nor paid its rent. She went with her little boy, who was not quite an infant, to work in the paper-mill of the village three miles away. Every night she returned to her cabin. Every night the boy was discharged from factory to factory, as best she could keep her son employed. He was always lonesome and still. He was obedient when under his mother's eye and working at her side. There was no home than they appear, but one prudent people of Ludlow, where neighborhood is a